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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

GREAT COAL STRIKE HAS COME TO AN END.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINERS OFFICIALLY DECLARE IT OFF.

The Vote Was Unanimous—Union Will Take Care of Those Engineers and Others Who Cannot Get Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building, the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon on Tuesday the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor and placed all the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the President of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions, the strike affected inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since more welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no proposition was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of mine workers, and they did not care to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and be compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up yesterday and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision, was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the farthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the three executive boards for solution and his suggestion was adopted.

The question of taking care of all men who will fail to get work immediately, will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there are thousands of other classes of mine workers who will have to be looked after. In some places hundreds will not be able to get to work for weeks, and in other localities where the mines are in very bad condition, there will be no employment for many workmen for some months.

Hundreds of men, needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation, went to work Wednesday morning, the convention having decided that this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal. All the locals will hold meetings at which instructions will be given the members regarding their application for work.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended.

The question of ending the strike came up in the convention in the form of a report from the committee on resolutions as follows:

"We, the committee on resolutions, beg leave to recommend that the following communication be adopted and forwarded to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America:

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington.

Dear Sir:—We, the representatives of employees of the various coal companies engaged in operating mines in the anthracite coal fields of

Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having under consideration your telegram of October 15, 1902, addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows: "I have appointed as commissioners, Brig. Gen. John H. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, E. E. Clark, Thomas H. Watkins, Bishop J. L. Spalding, with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities, who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay."

We have decided to accept the proposition therein embodied and submit all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal region for adjustment to the commission which you have named.

In pursuance of that decision we shall report for work on Thursday morning, October 23, in the positions and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike.

We have asked John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistants as he may select, to represent us in all hearings before the commission.

John Mitchell,
Chairman of Convention.
W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Convention.

President Mitchell put the question on the adoption of the report after a motion to close debate had been adopted and asked in a short speech that the vote be unanimous. There was one loud roar of approval and the great strike was officially off.

ANYTHING ANYWHERE.

Brief Paragraphs Giving Some of the Happenings of the World of Men.

Charles Young, a negro charged with assaulting and then murdering a white woman, Mrs. Ed. Edwards, was burned at the stake by an infuriated mob at Forest City, Ark., Monday night. The Sheriff of the county, who had lodged the negro in jail, used every effort against the violent measure, but to no avail. The keys were taken from him and the negro carried to a point about a half a mile from the city, where the affair occurred.

A negro who had escaped himself in a freight box on a train between Charlotte and Chester Tuesday with the assertion that he would "ride that train to Chester or kill the whole dam crew," drew his gun on the conductor, Trapier, when called out of the car at Rock Hill, and was immediately shot by Mr. Henry Lloyd, one of the train crew. He died instantly.

D. W. Hopkins, a white man, on Monday night while in a cell at the station house in Anderson, placed there for drunkenness four times attempted to end his life. The first time he hung himself with a pair of suspenders. Detected, he subsequently made two attempts to hang himself with his underclothes. Foiled in these attempts, he tried to butt out his brains against the wall of the cell. He was finally given an opiate and quieted down.

Samuel Bigby, a young man living near Honea Path, was shot on Saturday night at a disreputable house in Greenville. He had gone to Greenville in search of work, and was an entire stranger in the place. He went to the house of disrepute in company with a friend, and was mistaken by a man inside for another.

The extensive sale of fine live stock at auction during Fair week will give all an opportunity to improve their stock. Sales are positive.

Do not miss the opportunity to take your family to the State Fair. Young and old will be instructed and entertained. All immoral, gambling and questionable features are rigidly excluded.

THE NEW BRIGADE AND ITS COMMANDER.

IT IS NOW BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIE JONES OF COLUMBIA.

The orders issued—Read and that the Appointment Will Give General Satisfaction to the Militia of the State.

[The State.]

The State militia now has a brigade organization for the first time since the reorganization of the State troops in 1898, and also has a brigadier general to command it. The governor and the adjutant general have met and the following order establishing the new brigade has been issued bearing the signature of the commander-in-chief:

General Order, No. 11.

Paragraph 1. The infantry branch of the State now composed of three regiments, having reached that degree of progress and efficiency since the reorganization, commenced and completed by the present administration of the military department. It is found necessary for the continued enhancement of the service that a brigade of infantry be at once formed.

Paragraph 2. It is therefore ordered that from and after the promulgation of this order that the first, second and third regiments of infantry will compose a brigade to be known as "the First Brigade of Infantry, South Carolina Volunteer Troops."

Paragraph 3. The disposition and assignment of companies composing the regiments of said brigade will be duly assigned and notification of same in general orders will be forwarded to all commanding officers from these headquarters immediately on completion of the annual inspections now in progress.

By order of the commander-in-chief.
J. W. Floyd,

Official: A. & I. Genl.
J. D. Frost, A. A. & I. Genl.

Shortly after the order creating the brigade was issued the commander in chief promulgated the following order appointing Col. Willie Jones, the popular commander of the Second regiment, as brigadier general of the new command:

General Order No. 12.

In pursuance of General Order No. 11, establishing a brigade of infantry, Col. Willie Jones, of the Second regiment infantry, is hereby appointed brigadier general of said brigade and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the commander-in-chief.
M. B. McSweeney, Governor.
J. W. Floyd, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Official:

J. D. Frost, A. A. & I. Genl.

Gen. Willie Jones, the new brigade commander, is too well known in South Carolina to require a detailed account of his personal or military career. He was until now the ranking regimental commander in the State militia, with which he has been identified nearly all his life. He is extremely popular in military circles throughout the State. When the war with Spain came on Col. Jones went to the front as commander of the second South Carolina regiment, and remained in charge of that regiment during its service in Cuba. He has since been the colonel of the Second South Carolina regiment of the volunteer State troops. His appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction, and more so as the field commander of the State troops will be located at the capital in close touch with the governor, who is commander in chief, and the adjutant general's office.

The premiums offered this year at the State Fair have been greatly increased and competition will be sharp. Be sure to get a premium list at once.

The demand for premium lists of the State Fair continues. Write soon for a copy to Thos. W. Hollaway, Secretary, Pomaria, S. C.

Arrange your plans early to attend the 34th Annual State Fair at Columbia Oct. 28th to 31st.

AT COST \$10,000 AT COST

\$10,000—WORTH OF NEW CLOTHING!—\$10,000

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ACTUAL COST!

Bran New Stock! Schloss Bros.' celebrated goods! All bought this season, and now to be closed out because we have decided to make a change in our business on January 1st.

A GENUINE COST SALE OF NEW CLOTHING!

It is not a ruse to get rid of clothing carried on the shelf from season to season, for five or eight years. No odor of moth balls or creases of dust of years on clothing which is to go in this most remarkable sale—remarkable, because every garment is new, up-to-date in quality and style—the best that can be had in any market of this country.

We Mean What We Say!

And \$10,000 worth of the very best Clothing is to be closed out at Cost, and if anybody can find an old garment in the lot, we will forfeit the value of the whole stock.

Suits for Men, Youths, Boys!

A fine selection! Latest styles! Best fabrics! Such an opportunity has never before been placed before the purchasing public.

A Genuine Cost Sale

Of Clothing is such a rare event that we must persist in the statement that here goes a Real Cost Sale, and all who want any of the splendid Suits will find it out to their great regret if they delay long in coming to see how it is.

Now, We Are Not Selling

Shoes, Hats and Gents' Furnishings at cost, but We do sell the celebrated Florsheim and Stetson Shoes for men and a fine line of Shoes for women at prices which will meet all competition.

Our Line of Hats

And Gents' Furnishings comprise the Best Qualities and Latest Styles to be found in Newberry or elsewhere.

We Are Strictly Up-To-

Date and We are Selling Goods at very Low Prices.

Come and See Us! —**— Come and See Us!

THE EWART-PIFER CO.,

Sellers of \$10,000 stock of New Clothing at Cost and persisting in selling at Cost \$10,000 Stock of New Clothing.

P. S.—Turn it and look at it any way you may, it is a Genuine Cost Sale.

THE E. P. CO.

TWENTY-INC H TILLMAN.
An Invention to Promote Peace Among Candidates for High Office.

The Savannah News says that Rodman, Gating, Maxim, Remington and several other men became famous largely because of their names borne by more or less great guns. It appears that another man's name is to be added to the gun list—Tillman's. The Twenty Inch Tillman has made its appearance in South Carolina, to meet the conditions of the new pistol law of that State. It is the invention of a Charleston gunsmith. In this instance the inventor waives the honor of having the new arm bear his name and is willing that it shall go to the senior senator of the State, who has made a reputation as a fighting man, and the originator and defender of freak laws.

The name implies, is 20 inches in length and weighs 3 pounds. It has rifled barrel and can be set with hair trigger, though at present the regulation double action trigger is used. The caliber is .44. The model is something of an prompt affair, if the term may be used, but if the demand should warrant the regular manufacture of the piece may be taken up. The model, indeed, was made by sawing off a rifle of 44 caliber and fitting it with pistol grip and lock. It must not be inferred, however, that the first Twenty Inch Tillman is a rough caricature. Far from it. It is a neatly finished weapon and guaranteed to do its work well. It is a credit to both the inventor and the honorable gentleman upon whose name it seems destined to shed lustre. The pattern should become the favorite dwelling piece among those South Carolina

candidates who thirst for each other's gore.

The Twenty Inch Tillman is to be worn in a leather belt, outside the coat, or it may be carried on the shoulder or across the arm. In action it should be laid across the left forearm while the trigger is manipulated with the right forefinger. Naturally there is a good deal of "kick" about the piece, since it carries a slug designed for an eight-pound gun, but that is one of the chief Tillmanesque features of the piece. It is likely to hurt the man behind it as well as the in front. However, by a deft manipulation the marksman may be able to save him self from much of the recoil; mean while if the shot had been well put the man in front is disposed of with neatness and dispatch. No lingering illness follows a wound made by the Twenty Inch Tillman. It is built for business.

MARK TWAIN'S ORDER
To Secretary Shaw for Winter's Supply of Fuel.

The following letter has been received at the treasury department:
New York, October 3.
To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Sir: Prices for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached an altitude which puts them out of the reach of literary persons in straightened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:
Forty five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent. 1834 preferred.
Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking.
Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 cent postal currency, vintage of 1896, eligible for kindlings.
Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house at Riverdale at lowest rates for spot cash and send bill to Your obedient servant,
Mark Twain.